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A WRONG IMPRESSION IS OUT ABOUT LEES-McRAE INSTITUTE

[Old Hurraygraph in News-Topic]
An unfortunate article appeared in the newspapers a few weeks ago to the effect that the name of the Lees MacRae Institute for girls, at Banner Elk, built up during the past twenty-three years under the guidance of Rev. Edgar Tufts, would change its name to the Woodrow Wilson College. This creates an erroneous impression. The name of the institute, which has been an honorable one for all the years of its existence, will not be changed; and there was no intention of doing it. The proposed Woodrow Wilson College is to be a separate school under the same management, but it is to take the place of the high school and be a higher grade institution—a junior college—which will in no way interfere with other schools, and give the girls an opportunity to prepare for college, which the high schools could not give.

The new board of trustees of the Lees MacRae Institute, consisting of J. H. Beall of Lenoir, Rev. J. L. McMillan and J. A. Summers, of Johnson City, Tennessee, Rev. Robert King of Kingsport, Tenn., and F. H. Stinson of Banner Elk, met on the evening of the 6th of July in the beautiful rock community house of the Institute at Banner Elk, and thoroughly discussed matters pertaining to the future development of the institute. Dr. Robert King was elected chairman and Mr. F. H. Stinson, secretary.

The only matter of public interest transacted was that the trustees authorized the establishment of a junior college, to be known as the Woodrow Wilson College, provided it met with the approval of Holston Presbytery. An invitation to hold the next meeting of the board of trustees in Lenoir, extended by Mr. J. H. Beall was unanimously accepted.

The Lees-MacRae Institute at Plum Tree, the school for boys, now under the same charter with the Banner Elk institute, will be separated from the latter and a new charter for that provided.

The Lees-McRae Institute, at Banner Elk, is a lighthouse of knowledge and spiritual growth. The influence of the various activities of this institution, where the Bible is always emphasized as a text book, has brought about and established one of the most enlightened, God-fearing and God-serving communities in the State of North Carolina, to say nothing of the help it is giving the mountain people along other lines of upbuilding. The present plant is estimated to be worth \$300,000. It has all modern improvements. Extensive work is now going on in replacing the wooden buildings with modern structures, built out of native stone, artistically arranged by native workmen, and with the exception of the piping and some of the furnishings, all material is a product of the locality. The main building is well under way and ready for the roofing. Two other buildings will be begun at once. The four-story hospital building will be begun this week. A baby cottage is also under way. A steel flume from the flume to the hydro-electric plant, a distance of several hundred yards, has just been completed at a cost of \$5,000. It is a perfect piece of work. The entire plant, in its finished condition, as proposed, will be worth over half a million dollars.

The Banner Elk valley is a

dream of loveliness. The delightful summer climate is unsurpassed. The scenery is one of thrilling pleasure. From every direction the towering mountains present a different view, and each one is a constant reminder of the power and wisdom of God.

While the Lees MacRae Institute is owned and controlled by the Presbyterian Church, and while it endeavors by every proper means to induce the pupils who are not Christians to become Christians, it is careful not to interfere in any way with a pupil's particular denominational preference. It also endeavors to throw around the pupils such wholesome, moral and social influence that in after years they will look back to this period as the most profitable and happiest years of their lives. It is the belief of the school that the impressions that are often made on the play grounds and at other places outside of the school room will, with many, be as beneficial and more lasting than the lessons that were learned from books.

Rev. Edgar Tufts, who began this work 23 years ago, is giving his life to the cause. He has visions of bigger things, which will carry the work to higher planes, and lift the community to a model of the highest Christian progress and usefulness in educational and industrial work.

Report of the condition of The Valle Crucis Bank

at Valle Crucis, in the State of North Carolina, at the close of business on June 30, 1922.

| RESOURCES: | |
|---|---------------------|
| Loans and discounts | \$92,007.73 |
| Overdrafts secured | 727.26 |
| " unsecured | 141.31 |
| Banking house | 1370.39 |
| Furniture and fixtures | 1,140.41 |
| Cash in vault and ams due from banks, bankers and Trust Companies | 5,208.69 |
| Cash items held over 24 hrs | 211.60 |
| Expense account | 33.40 |
| Total | \$100,840.79 |

| LIABILITIES | |
|---|---------------------|
| Capital stock paid in | 21,000.00 |
| Surplus Fund | 3,150.00 |
| Notes and Bills Rediscounted | 4,000.00 |
| Bills payable | 12,465.97 |
| Deposits subject to check | 9,853.27 |
| Demand certificates of deposit | 100.00 |
| Time certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days | 16,627.32 |
| Cashier's checks outstanding | 623.36 |
| Time certificates of deposit, due on or after 30 days | 31,875.18 |
| Savings deposits | 1,175.69 |
| Total | \$100,840.79 |

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, County of Watauga. I, L. M. Farthing, Cashier of the above named Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

L. M. FARTHING, Cashier
H. B. PERRY
C. D. TAYLOR
D. F. MAST Directors.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1922.
W. H. MAST, J. P.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

WHAT MILK WILL DO FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The following was the prize-winning essay in the Canton, O., Milk Campaign conducted by the National Dairy Council, the Ohio State University and the Ohio State Bureau:

"Milk is a vital human food. It is good for both young and old. A quart of milk a day is not too much, and each should have at least a pint. Plenty of milk gives children the chance for health they ought to have. It helps them to grow, sleep well, and to build strong, vigorous bodies.

"A mother having the responsibility of the development and nourishment of an infant should use a quart of milk a day in order to meet this additional physical demand.

"Milk gives us protein for building muscles and other body tissues. It also gives us lime, which is needed for our bones and teeth, and for other body uses.

"Protein and lime are also important in repairing our bones and in muscles which are used and replaced as a result of the normal wear and tear of our bodies. Well-developed muscles and strong, well-formed bones and teeth are just as essential for a strong body as are good materials and good construction for a well-built engine. Strong, healthy teeth are not only signs of health, but they also resist decay.

"Milk supplies energy for the needs of the infant's body, and adds to the fuel food of the child and adult. A baby will double and often treble its weight in six months with no other food. Almost every one likes to drink milk, but it is more than a beverage, it is efficient food.

"Milk produces energy, promotes growth and maintains health. Milk is a protective food and as such is in the class of those foods whose liberal use protects health and promotes growth. It excels all other protective foods being approached in value only by fresh vegetables, such as lettuce, spinach, etc. The liberal use of milk is the best food for maintaining good health in all individuals, and for promoting rapid, healthy growth in the young.

"Milk is the most excellent food known because it is a complete food. It contains large quantities of mineral matter, which is lacking in most foods.

"Good health demands plenty of milk. It supplies the body with necessary materials in exceptionally healthful and economical form. An abundant supply of good milk is of national importance."—Gretchen Biely.

THE STATE MUST ACT.

Is North Carolina to allow its justice to be defied and ridiculed by a duly convicted criminal who with a sentence hanging over him boldly threatens those who seek further to invoke the law against him? At present the state is allowing this very thing.

Baxter Shemwell, oft a law-breaker, convicted in the Superior Court of Davidson county of murderous assault and sentenced to serve thirty months on the roads is the tangible proof of this. With an audacity that few possess this man some months ago wrote from his Asheville home indignantly denying that he was in hiding but asserting that the Davidson county authorities knew his whereabouts. Yet he was not taken into custody.

It challenges belief that later Mr. Shemwell appealed to the very law whose decree he was then defying for protection of his civil interests and that this law entertained his complaint. Apparently helpless to enforce its judgement against him it considered at his request giving orders to those who would obey them—its motto remaining however "equal justice to all."

Every sense of justice demands that the law enforce its decree against Shemwell. If it does not do so it can no longer claim the respect of the people and North Carolina is humiliated. If the law does not act vain is it for us to preach against Lynch law and private organizations which seek to usurp the functions of the courts.

The case calls for immediate action by North Carolina—this man's offense is against it and not merely Davidson county—it is the state whose decree he defies. Unfortunately the Governor has no power to remove county officials who neglect their duty, but surely the decrees of North Carolina law are not dependent on the whim of one or two county officials. The case demands immediate and effective action by North Carolina—its officials must find a way to arrest this man. The law must be vindicated regardless of cost—expense must not stand in the way—if necessary borrow the money issue bonds but at all events wipe out this humiliation of the law.—Asheville Citizen.

BRAGG AVIATOR IS FORCED DOWN BY HEAVY RAIN STORM

Returning to Pope Aviation Field at Camp Bragg yesterday, Lieutenant E. P. Gaines had an interesting story to tell about his interrupted flight to Boone on July Fourth. Accompanied by Corp. Fisher, his mechanic,

WHAT MAKES FOR PROSPEROUS FARMERS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

There can hardly be a shadow of doubt but what the first and most important factor in the development of the farm home, the rural church and the betterment of schools and health in the country, is that of making farming pay better. To do this, it is obviously necessary to increase our acreage production in the State at a minimum cost and at the same time secure at least reasonably fair returns from the crops produced. Poor homes, inadequate church and school facilities are more prevalent than we should like to see them in North Carolina, because of the fact that so many of our farms are producing such poor yields and net returns for the efforts put into their operations.

During the past few years in our visits to different sections of

the Lieutenant left Camp Bragg early Tuesday in order to fly over the Blue Ridge Mountains and appear in the distant town of Boone as an added feature of the Independence Day Celebration held there. The request for the aeroplane's participation in the events of the day came from Senator Overman and several North Carolina members of Congress. General Bowley approved of the flight which entailed a round trip covering about 375 miles.

While approaching Taylorsville which lies 30 miles southeast of Boone and south of the first of the mountain group making up the famous Blue Ridge the fliers encountered a rain storm. A most threatening appearance among the clouds on the mountains loomed before them. Torn between dislike of disappointing the awaiting throngs at Boone and common sense precautions, Lieut. Gaines decided to make a temporary landing in Taylorsville until the rain and thunderstorm might blow over. It was well that he did, for shortly afterward the storm broke and he was unable to leave the ground at all until the following day.

Immediately after landing in Taylorsville Lieut. Gaines wired to the authorities in Boone expressing his regrets and notifying them that it would be impossible for him to get there. As there was a celebration going on in Taylorsville, the trip to the western part of the state was not in vain, as the flight was made before a crowd of 2,000 people at the American Legion celebration in Taylorsville. Many of these spectators had never before seen an aeroplane at such close quarters and flocked about the machine in great numbers when Lieut. Gaines made his landing on a small grain field on one of the foot hills of the Blue Ridge.—Fayetteville Observer.

the State, we have been struck very much with the marked correlation between the productivity of the soil and the character of the farm homes and their surroundings; schools and churches; with the healthfulness of the families; and with the educational qualifications of the people. In close proximity to such areas, it is not uncommon to find other areas sparsely settled with the people living in humble homes without beautification and with their children not permitted to enjoy the social, religious and educational advantages as do the communities established on more productive lands. The underlying conditions largely causing these differences is not hard to find. My observations are, that to a large extent they are fundamentally connected with differences in productivity of the soils of these different communities. Does not this then, unmistakably point to the fact that the greatest and most fundamental necessity of North Carolina farming is that of securing and applying information that will aid in the economic building up of the productivity of soils of the State? No community, State or Nation dependent upon its agriculture, can prosper when its soils are not productive.

North Carolina farming, in a general way, therefore, cannot be profitable unless goodly acreage yields are secured and at economic costs per unit. No amount of temporizing along other lines in a broad way can bring prosperity to the masses of our people on the farm. Year in and year out, where farmers do not get goodly yields of their crops, it is not possible to secure large returns for labor and expenses put into their production, it matters not how favorable prices may ordinarily be.

It is evident, therefore, from the foregoing that North Carolina farmers must have economic production and in order to secure this they must have more productive soils so that larger acre yields may be secured. For the average farmer, one of the most economical means to aid in building up soil fertility is by the adoption of suitable crop rotations on every farm in which legume enter, and to utilize the legume after growth in such a way as that they will aid in building up the organic matter and nitrogen supplies of the soil. On the general farm, it will have to be seen to that a portion at least, of the legume after growth go back to the soil direct. No one can or has ever been able to remove them from the land, and have their growth on the field benefit the field in a permanent way. It cannot be done.

Again, after the crops have been produced, steps must be taken by farmers to see that the very best returns are secured by them.

Types That Talk

are among the essentials for effective advertising provided in all desirable varieties in the equipment of this plant. If your letter-heads, envelopes, statements, posters, cards, etc. be intended to appeal to ladies of refinement or to sporting men or farmers, we have the type faces that will harmonize with the subject and send forth your message attired so as to assure the welcome and interested attention appropriate job printing commands

The Rivers Printing Company
Boone, North Carolina